BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1858. NO. 18.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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One square,	1	insertion,	$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do. 1 1 5
Do.	do.	3	do. 1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change, 4 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or recharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6½, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the County of Duplin, State of North Carolina, made at October Term, A. D., 1857, I will sell to the highest bidder for *cash*, at the Court House door in Kenansville, on Saturday, the 2d day of next January, the following *valuable negro slaves*, viz: BESS, Sr., WRIGHT, KENAN, DORCAS, CAROLINE, ELIZA, PEEN, SANDERS, and BESS, Jr., belonging to the heirs at law of the late Arthur Murray, deceased.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Commissioner.
November 25th, A. D., 1857. 14-ts

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale of Books, News Papers and Periodicals.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUBlished in the United States, furnished at short notice; News Papers or Periodicals received as heretofore. CASH always required in advance.
J. H. ROTHWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6th 1857. 53*.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHR. L. P. SMITH, from New York:
50 boxes prime CHEESE;
10 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER;
10 bbls. CITY MESS PORK;
LEAF LARD. Good weights and measures given. Low for cash. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Nov. 27.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution will commence on Thursday, the 7th of January, 1858. Our College is a beautiful edifice, well adapted to the purpose, and can accomodate one hundred boarders. The President and his lady live in the College, and all the pupils are regarded as members of the same family. We have a full corps of experienced Teachers, all devoted to their respective classes. No place in the State is so accessible by rail road from every direction, as Goldsboro'. The expenses per session are as follows:

Board and Washing $50; Tuition in the College course, $20, and in the preparatory course $10; Incidental tax for repairs $1; Music on the Piano $22 50; on the Guitar $20; French $10; Drawing $5; Crayon $10; Painting in Water Colors $10; in Oil Colors $20. For further information address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST, President.
December 11, 1857.—15-6t.

SELECT SCHOOL.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Spring Session begins January 13th.
December 4, 1857. 14-9t.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches		$15 00
Do.	College Classes	20 00
Do.	Music	20 00
Do.	Drawing	10 00
Do.	Painting	20 00
Do.	Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing per month		10 00

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to
J. H. MILLS,
[O30-9-12t*] Oxford, N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR AccommodatIons are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

LONG CREEK, Nov. 27th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, on reasonable terms, all his lands in New Hanover County, consisting of about five thousand acres. Three very convenient size Plantations, of excellent farming land, can be arranged, which will be sold separately, if desired. There are, upon these lands, two good Grist Mills, twelve tasks of Turpentine boxes—cut and to cut—any quantity of Ton and Shingle timber—all near to navigable water. An early sale is desired, as I expect to leave home about the last of January next. T. H. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 28.—71-6t—14-tf.

General Notices.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Caro lina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot WE—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES

of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January*, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.
N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D., 1857.

"ORDERED, as one of the general rules of this Court, that, hereafter, the Docket of Civil Causes shall be taken up on Monday of each term, and proceeded with until Wednesday evening; and that Thursday of each term is appointed as the day on which the Calender of cases on the State Docket shall be taken up, and the same proceeded with until the whole is finished; and that all parties and witnesses be recognized and summoned to appear accordingly.

"And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give notice of this rule, as required by the Statute in such cases made and provided, and that it be published in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks."

Test, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Dec. 4th, 1857.—14-6t.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and in good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at December Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Cornelius Murphy, dec'd, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of the said Cornelius Murphy, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. H. F. MURPHY,
Dec. 18, 1857—16-3t* 'J. H. MURPHY, Ex'rs.

WE WILL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC SALE IN WARsaw, on the 15th January next, our HOTEL AND LOT, containing about 4 acres of land; the house is large and commodious, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places, all in good repair. Also, another lot about ¼ of an acre, and a new building 14 by 30 feet, formerly used as a Doctor's Office; and 6 more valuable building lots in Warsaw. Persons wishing to buy property in a flourishing village, will do well to call and examine the above premises. Terms—6, 12 and 18 months, with approved security, interest from date.
L. & M. MOORE.
Warsaw, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1857 16-4t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at December Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the executor of the last will and testament of John A. P. Melson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said J. A. P. Melson, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. G. J. MOORE, Ex'r.
Dec. 18.—16-2t.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.
Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Dec. 3d, 1857 75-1w—14-3m

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO—MADE PAYable to James I. McDugald, by James R. Grist and John T. Council, for sixty dollars ($60,) due February 4th, 1856, endorsed to J. McK. Mulford. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as it was left in my hands for collection. GEO. M. WHITE.
Dec. 18th, 1857 16-6t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all trespassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

General Notices.

TO HIRE.

WILL BE HIRED FOR ONE YEAR FROM the first of January next, a NEGRO WOMAN named LYDIA, with one child.

Also, a Negro Woman named DOLLY, with two children. The above women are first-rate house servants.

Also, will be hired at same time, two NEGRO BOYS.

Will be rented for one year, at same time, a tract of land containing about three hundred acres, situated on the Federal Point road, about thirteen miles from Wilmington.
SAM'L. N. CANNON, Guardian.
Dec. 18, 1857—16-tf.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicant.

☞A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 COURTLANDT STREET,
Dec. 18, 1857—16-2m New York.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on the West side of New River, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles from Jacksonville. The tract of land contains from TWO TO THREE HUNDRED ACRES, seventy or eighty acres of which are good for raising Ground Peas; the balance of the Plantation is number one Corn land, all of which is situated immediately on the banks of the river, all of which is accessible at all times by vessels of light draft. There is cleared land sufficient to work five ploughs. The wood land is sufficient to furnish the farm with all necessary timber &c. The buildings consists of a dwelling house, kitchen, meat houses, stables and carriage house.

Persons desirous to purchase a valuable farm, will do well to examine the premises.
Dec. 18—16-4t* JAMES M. JUSTICE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the December Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John M. Corbit, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAS. KERR, Ex'r.
Nov. 18, 1857 16-3t

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.

All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to. L. P. BUNN.
Nov. 10.—56-3t—11-3m*

A FALSE AND MISCHIEVOUS RUMOR.—A report, engendered in this city, has been circulated through some of the opposition journals, to the effect that Robert B. Randolph—who, it will be recollected, offered an indignity to President Jackson many years ago—has been appointed to the superintendency of the Washiugton Arsenal by the Secretary of War. It is time to stop this malicious and unfounded rumor. There is not a word of truth in it. The superintendency of the arsena has been committed to the charge of a major of ordinance. Capt. Randolph has never received or been tendered that or any other appointment by any department of this Administration. The indiguity he once offered to the great old hero and statesmen—for which we have understood he has ever since repented in "sackcloth and ashes"—has sealed his fate in that respect. The report of his appointment recently may have originated in consequence of his having obtained some temporary employment, which only lasted a few weeks, and which was really given as an act of common humanity.
Wash. States.

"UNHAPPY IRELAND NO LONGER.—One of the Dublin papers thus raises a shout of grateful exultation over the present condition of Ireland.

We can hardly be grateful enough for the high position our own Ireland holds. Here no banks have stopped payment—nay, by wisely assisting-trade, they are paying unheard-of dividends. No manufacturing establishments have failed, throwing out of employment numerous hands. The storm reached us and passed over, leaving us unscathed. Possibly, as we are deprived of the profits resulting from gigantic factories, so also are we free from their fluctuations. Probably the terrible lessons which our country learned at so fearful a price in former visitations wrought their effect, and we are wiser and better men. Thanks be to God, our harvests were great. What trade we have is steady; our people have abundant work; the necessaries of life are cheap. We are informed that thousands of our peasantry, who left our famine-stricken land some years ago, are threatening to return. Let them come, they will be welcome. We shall find work for all. Glad, only too glad, shall we be if in the western land they sought and now fly from, they have learned industry and prudence.

When Colman was examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, which sat on the Theatrical Questions, he was asked whether he expunged all oaths or profane swearing from the plays submitted to his revision. He answered,

"Invariably."

"Did you ever count the number of oaths in your own comedies of the Heir at Law and John Bull?"

"Never; but I dare say there are a great many."

"Which you disapprove of?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Do you not think it would have been better to have omitted them?"

"Much better. They disfigure the scenes in which they are introduced, and injure the humor?"

"Then," continued the chairman, thinking to clench the argument, "you are sorry now that you wrote either of those comedies?"

"Quite the contrary," rejoined the licenser; "I rejoice exceedingly to have made a good pudding, though I regret that any bad plums should have crept into it."

A MAN BURIED WITH A BELT FULL OF GOLD AROUND HIM.—About a month ago the body of a man, who was supposed to have been accidentally drowned, was found at Jersey city, and without due examination interred. It was subsequently ascertained to be that of a German named Nicholas Wertner, of Mascoutha, St. Clair county, Illinois, and that he was on his way to Germany. A few days ago his widow arrived at Jersey city, and having stated that he left home with considerable money, his remains were exhumed by the authorities. The result was the finding of a belt about the body containing sixteen hundred dollars in gold.

POPULATION OF AUSTRIA.—An Austrian statistician has just published a classification of the people of that empire. The last census stated the population at 36,398,354. Of this number the dominant race yields the smallest proportion, there being less than eight millions of German subjects of the Emperor. The Sclavonic race forms the bulk of the empire, being nearly fifteen millions in number. The Asiatic tribes under Austrian rule are between five and six millions, and of these the Magyars in Hungary are the chief portion. The Austrian army, which, in its complete state, numbers 648,000 men, is "the largest army in Europe for actual service."

An Epigram for the Times.

A little stealing is a pangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art;
'Tis mean to rob the henroost of a hen,
But stealing millions makes us gentlemen.
Journal of Commerce.

THE EFFECTS OF STRYCHNINE WHISKEY.—A young woman in Cincinnati got drunk the other day and was taken to the station; whilst there she had constant convulsion, during which two men could not hold her, and she afterwards died. The doctor said the fits were caused by free indulgence in strychnine whiskey.

A New York "K. N." who was told to go drown himself, gives a sufficient reason for not acting on such advice:

Drown myself! what!
Give a V to a foreigner!
No, I cant think of that
While Connery's a coroner.

A Negro's Eloquence.

A TRUE STORY OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

"A Member of the Mississippi Bar" furnishes the New Orleans *Delta* with the following interesting narrative:

The cimcumstances which I am about to relate transpired a few years ago, and are given to the press at the suggestion of a gentleman of New Orleans, whose friendship I highly value, and to whom I narrated the same in casual conversation on the Lake, a few days ago.

I was attending the Circuit Court of the State of Mississippi, held in and for the county of ——, in the autumn of 1852, when, among other pleas for the State, there was a bill of indictment for arson against Edinborough, a slave. The Judge who presided was a gentleman of large learning and extended legal experience, and he still lives to enjoy the rewards of a high professional repute at the capital city of Mississippi.

The accused was a native African, and was the property of a gentleman of the county in which the bill was found. The arson was laid in the destruction of the ginhouse of his master—the plea was not guilty, when a jury was empanneled and the cause proceeded to trial.—The prosecution was conducted by the District Attorney, while the defence was under the management of one of the most thoroughly read lawyers of our State, assisted by his son, a young lawyer then in the opening promise of a brilliant future. The evidence on the part of the State disclosed the following facts:

That a few days previous to the burning, the defendant had run away upon some insufficient cause; that the day before the fire, which occurred between midnight and daylight, the defendant had been seen lurking about in the vicinity of the gin; that an ineffectual attempt was then made to capture him; that the overseer and a portion of the hands had been engaged at the gin till a late hour on the night of the fire, packing cotton and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

A New Date:

If the reader will cast his or her eye to the head of this present issue of the *Journal*, it will rest upon the figures 1858, showing that we have entered upon a new year. May it be a happy one to us all. It commences under the cloud of hard times, but many a bad beginning has made a good ending, and there is good ground for hoping that things will be in a better state by the close of the present year.

We need hardly say that we feel the times in common with our neighbors—more, perhaps, than some, and probably less than others. However, complaining never did anybody any good. The best plan is, in the language of the old proverb, to set a stout heart to a steep hill.

We trust that our patrons generally will excuse us if we avail ourselves of the occasion to call attention to the delicate but indispensable subject of money. We pride ourselves upon having as good a set of customers as any people in the world; but for all that, our books remind us that the amount of money due is very large, while the constant demands upon us forbid us to forget that we stand badly in need of it. We have recently commenced sending off bills to all our debtors, who will thus be apprized of the several amounts due by them. We beg them, as a personal favour as well as an act of justice to respond promptly. Five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars is not much, but one or two thousand accounts of this kind is a large sum. All to whom we send are believed to be good, and able to remit, but oh, good friends and patrons, now, in these rare and difficult times there is nothing so good to us as the money.

We must ask all friends and readers to recollect that all *new* orders for subscription or advertisement, to receive attention, must be accompanied by the cash. We find ourselves compelled to adopt this course, and it must be enforced as a uniform rule. We keep it at the head of our editorial columns, but are daily in receipt of orders for subscription unaccompanied by the cash. The small amount of subscription had better be paid at once, and be done with all future trouble about it. It will be found better in the long run, both for publishers and subscribers. We work faithfully, and surely are worthy of our hire, which is not large. Our effort is to make our paper worth all we charge for it, and that much we must have, to get along. We never pretended to publish a low-priced paper. We *do* contend that our paper is cheap—that it is well worth the price of subscription.

The Capture of Walker's Forces.

We give in full all the details of the capture of Walker's army that have yet been received. On the face of it, without further explanations or the statement of qualifying circumstances, we can only come to one conclusion, and that is, that Commodore Paulding has acted without warrant in the laws of nations, the municipal laws of the Union, or the instructions given him by the Executive Government of the United States. We cannot see what right he had to land troops on the soil of a country with which the United States is at peace, and forcibly take therefrom any person or persons—we cannot see what jurisdiction he could claim over the soil of Nicaragua. If Walker had violated any of the neutrality laws of the Union, he might have been claimed from any foreign Government, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, if any such existed; but surely, the United States claims no jurisdiction over her expatriated citizens. Suppose that Great Britain should land a force down at Bald Head to capture persons whom she claimed as offending subjects of her Government—what would we think?—What would we do or say?

There are only two suppositions upon which the action of Commodore Paulding can be justified. Either Walker and his men had been guilty of piracy, and were beyond the pale of the laws of nations, or they had committed such acts at Greytown as constituted war against the United States, and called for the intervention of the forces of the Government, placed there for the protection of American interests. It is not pretended that the charge of piracy can be sustained. There is nothing shown to indicate a state of war.

We await further developments. Perhaps satisfactory reasons may be assigned in justification of the course of Commodore Paulding. If they are not assigned, it will be the duty of our government to punish Paulding and replace Walker. It is always best to know all before coming to positive conclusions. By forming and expressing decided opinions in the absence of definite information, much injustice may be done and prejudices may be so strongly enlisted as to be irremovable even by facts which would be perfectly satisfactory to cool and unbiassed judgments. It may be urged that we are bound by treaty to protect the Transit Route, and its property, and that intervention of the character which has been used, was demanded for this purpose. At any rate, let us see farther. *That*, at least, can do no harm. There can be no doubt but that great excitement exists at the South with reference to this matter, and that this excitement is peculiarly intended in the States lying on the Gulf of Mexico.

The following from the *Journal of Commerce* gives all the official light that has yet been thrown on the subject. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that Commodore Paulding had no right to execute a United States process on foreign soil, and that his arrest of Walker in the manner stated by him in his letter to the Marshall of the Southern District of New York, was wholly illegal:—

U. S. Marshal's Office.—Monday.

General Walker vs. New York.—The General arrived here last night, and presented himself to the U. S. Marshal this morning, and handed to him the subjoined documents.—The Marshal has let him go at large, on parole, and intends to accompany him to Washington to-morrow.

U. S. FLAG SHIP WABASH, }
Off San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 11th, 1857. }

SIR:—This will be handed to you by Gen. Wm. Walker, who has given me his parole of honor, that he will present it to you in person.

With the naval force of this squadron I arrested Gen. Walker, in Punta Arenas, on the 8th instant, for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, he having set on foot in the United States an unlawful military organization, to make war on a people with whom we are at peace, and was at the time of his arrest at the head of said organization, in the act of making war as above stated.

As Marshal of the Southern District of New York, I consign him to your custody.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer, commanding U. S. Home Squadron.

To ISAIAH RYNDERS, Esq., U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

The option being given to me to go the United States in the Saratoga or take passage at my own expense from Aspinwall to New York, I have preferred to return by way of Aspinwall and will deliver this communication in person to the Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

WILLIAM WALKER.

U. S. Frigate Wabash, off San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 17th, 1857.

☞ As was to have been expected, the Department of State refused to recognise the arrest of Gen. Walker by Com. Paulding. On Tuesday evening Marshal Rynders called upon Gen. Cass, at the State Department, having General Walker in custody, informing General Cass of the circumstances already known to the public. The Secretary of State replied that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognise General Walker as a prisoner, and had no directions to give concerning him; that it was only through the action of the Judiciary that he could be held to answer any charges that might be brought against him. The Marshal informed General Walker that he had no authority to hold him in custody any longer.

The communication of Com. Paulding to the Navy Department is an odd specimen of salt-water law and statesmanship, and shows as fully as anything can show, the necessity of a higher standard of education and intelligence among Naval Officers, to whom delicate and responsible duties may be confided. His course is justified by nothing contained in his instructions, nor can it find any excuse in the attitude of the British naval authorities at the same stations. It is time that our naval commanders had some knowledge of, and respect for, the true position assumed by their country, instead of acting like "rum old Commodores and grum old Commodores" under British dictation. No doubt Commodore Paulding thinks he has gone and done things, and provided for himself quite a little immortality, as unquestionably he has, but not of the kind he anticipates.

☞ Now the tug of war commences in earnest.—Kansas, acting under the law of the Legislature and the Lecompton Convention, held in pursuance thereof, has voted in favour of retaining the slavery clause in the Constitution framed by this last named body. The Congress of the United States will re-assemble after the vacation, on the 4th, being next Monday, and then this question will come up in all its exciting importance.—Within a few days the Constitution of Kansas will be officially sent forward, and application will be made for her admission as a State, with that Constitution.

It would be folly to attempt to disguise the fact that the appearance of things in Congress is portentous. It would be folly to disguise the fact that the quiet of the country, and the integrity of the Democratic party are alike threatened. What the immediate result will be, no man can say. If things are brought to a serious issue—if the political battle is fought to the bitter end by Mr. Douglas and his followers, it will require no seer to predict his fate. The wrecks that strew the sands of political life, show too plainly the fate of disorganizers, while history leaves no doubt about the rock upon which they split. Mr. Douglas has the chart before him, and his eyes are open. If he wrecks his fortunes, he will have only himself to blame. Let us hope that the good sense and general good intention by which Mr. Douglas' course has been marked, will yet reassert its sway over his movements, and permit us still to yield our respect to his principles and policy as we must always do to his ability.

The fact is this that Mr. Douglas owes his success to the boldness and constitutionality of his general course in trying times, and this course has been sustained, because in accordance with the innate feelings of the Democratic party. He has been borne forward to promotion and to victory by the Democratic party. That party has made *him* successful. If he or his friends dream that he has made *it* so, they will find out their mistake very soon. No other party could have sustained him in trying times. No other party can sustain him longer against the weight of the Democratic party of the country. We trust that he will not carry his experiment too far. There is a point which must not be passed.

THE TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The directors in the above Company have declared a dividend of three per cent from the profits of the road for the last six months, exhibiting a cheering increase in the business of the Company. This road passes through a region of deep sand, so deep indeed, that citizens residing on the Sound, or in Onslow County, found great difficulty in conveying their produce to market previous to the construction of this work. We, one of us at least, have a clear recollection of the time it used to take to travel a few miles on this route, whereas, now, the thing is next to no trouble at all. We know of few works that are of more convenience to the public than this, although it is only twelve miles in length.

☞ We understand that the Wilmington Light Infantry will give a military ball at Mozart Hall on the evening of the 1st. It will, beyond question, be a pleasant and tasteful affair—for this, indeed, the character of the company and its officers is a sufficient guarantee.

By the way, we ought sooner to have acknowledged the courtesy of an invitation to the ball given on the evening of the 28th by the Howard Engine Company. No body of men in the community do better service, or are more justly entitled to public thanks than our gallant firemen. We understand that the ball was given on the occasion of the anniversary of the Company.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

CALIFORNIA AND UTAH.—Two regiments have already been enrolled in California for service against the Mormons at any time when the Government of the United States may call upon them.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Dates from Leavenworth to the 25th have been received. The vote there stood 238 for the slavery clause of the constitution to 9 votes against. Many Missourians were present, and some voted, swearing that they were "that instant" inhabitants of the Territory. Some were arrested, but Judge Lecompte issued a habeas corpus for their release. Calhoun, the president of the convention, has been burned in effigy.—There were rumors that Gen. Denver had ordered the arrest of Gen. Lane.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A gentleman arrived here from Kansas reports that the whole vote cast at the election in Lecompton was 132, giving a majority of 69 for the slavery clause. At Lexington the slavery majority was 30. No intelligence from Leavenworth had been received. At Shawnee the pro-slavery vote was 765, and at Alathe 200.

The Indians in Utah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Indian Bureau have received official information denying the truth of the reports that the disaffection of the Indians in the Utah Territory created by the Mormons had been communicated to the Indians on the border of California, and especially those in the southern portion of the State. All remained quiet, and, so far as appearances were concerned, there was no reason to anticipate a different state of things.

Private letters from California state that two regiments of volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum to advance against the Mormons, and ten more regiments could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

The Capture of Walker—Indignation Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The news of the capture of Walker and his army has been received here with general indignation and with great execration. A meeting has been called for to-morrow noon, to give expressions to the feelings of the community. The feeling in favor of reinforcing Anderson is intense.

THE WIDOW OF OMAR PASHA.—Several French journals having announced the presence in Paris of the divorced widow of OMAR PASHA, the following details of her career are given in the *Patrie*:

"She was born at Reps, in Transylvania, and was sent at the age of eleven to one of the best boarding schools in Bucharest. Some lessons on the piano developed wonderful musical powers, and at the age of fifteen she possessed a remarkable talent on that instrument. It was at that period that Omar Pasha, who then was the military commandant of Wallachia, met the young lady at a *soiree*, and being very fond of music, fell in love with her, and subsequently married her. She was then compelled to submit to Mussulman habits; the Christian became quite a Khoun (Turkish woman), never left the house except veiled and attended; but, contrary to oriental habits, accompanied her husband in his warlike expeditions. She was greatly delighted with the glory of his arms, and composed triumphal marches, which were played by the Turkish regiments when in battle. The only child born from this marriage having died from an accident, Omar Pasha hoped by a new union to have an heir, and, perhaps, also to attach himself to the old Turkish party, and he therefore demanded in marriage the daughter of Hafiz Pasha, its chief.—'Remain in the harem,' he said to his wife; but she was too proud to accept a condition so unworthy of her, and demanded a divorce, which was granted, and she has come to an horrible asylum in France. This lady is only about twenty-three years of age. She contemplates giving public concerts in Paris, and it is said that she would, had it not been for the interference of Lady Canning, have made London the scene of her performances."

From the Washington Union.

Letter from the Chief Justice of Kansas.

We call the attention of our readers to the startling narrative contained in the following letter. It is no story manufactured for effect, like most of the Kansas accounts for whose transmission the black-republicans prostitute the telegraph, but a plain, unvarnished statement of ascertained facts from the learned and estimable chief justice of the Territory where the events occurred. It is sickening to read such a record of lawlessness and rebellion. It is painful to reflect that there are respectable citizens outside of Kansas whose conduct tends directly to the reproduction of these scenes, and to the continuance of this disgraceful anarchy. The remedy for them all—the complete and adequate remedy—we had almost said the *only* sufficient remedy—is to be found, as every one concedes, in the admission of Kansas to the Union. Then, beyond all peradventure or dispute, the people of Kansas would have absolute control of their own domestic affairs. Then, their institutions would be committed to their own hands. Then, they would be in the free exercise of popular sovereignty.—Then, the vocation of Jim Lane and his handitti crew would be forever ended, and they could no longer commit robberies and murder in the sacred name of "the majority." Then, Kansas would cease to be a word of threatening augury to the Union, and its residents would live in peace in their homes, under the dominion of their own laws. When the Lecompton convention adjourned, was there not good reason to hope for this beneficent result? What was the origin of that convention? There has been some misapprehension on this point. The convention was not merely a creature of the legislature, but it had the higher authority of the people. The first territorial legislature was elected in March, 1855, and one of its laws provided that the question of a constitutional convention shall be submitted to the people at the next election in October, 1856. At that time, when the delegates and the legislature were chosen, there was a distinct vote whether a convention should be called to frame a State constitution for the Territory. The vote was in favor of the convention. It was in pursuance of this vote that the act was passed which inaugurated the Lecompton convention. The people had spoken, and the legislature obeyed. The convention, therefore, had not only the legal insignia of legislative authority, but the unquestionable credentials of the sovereign people themselves. The delegates were chosen afterwards, at a popular election, which was fairly conducted, and then, at the appointed time, they met in council. No respectable person, outside of party prejudice, ever doubted their authority. Mr. Stanton recognised it; Governor Walker recognised it; and in the democratic party, at least, there were no voices raised against it. After anxious deliberation, and some close divisions of opinion, the convention made its constitution and adjourned. It is admitted that, on the whole, the constitution is a good one; and the question of slavery was submitted to the people. There is no pretence that the election of the 21st instant was not likely to be a fair one, and that thus the great subject which had made the first difficulty in the Territory could not be decided according to the will of the majority.—Was there not good reason to hope, then for an auspicious adjustment of the Kansas troubles? Was not the President right in anticipating this settlement? Was he not right in doing everything within his official power to produce it? Was he not right, in such a critical period, to use renewed efforts to keep the peace in Kansas? Was he not right to caution the acting governor to preserve the freedom of the election? Was he not right, by circulating a part of his message, prior even to its delivery, even in inviting the freest suffrage on the important question submitted? Was he not right, finally, in believing that he might soon congratulate the country upon the final settlement of the Kansas question, and its fortunate admission as a State into the Union by general consent and without a contest? If he was, (and under these circumstances we think that nearly all his countrymen will agree that he was,) why is it that on the very threshold of peace we have been met by the sounds of war? Why is it that at this moment, when the opportunity was offered of closing the Kansas question forever, we should have had the governor of Kansas returning home, breathing hostility to the convention, and presses in Philadelphia and elsewhere denouncing it, and an eminent Senator standing up in his place in the Senate House and seizing the first possible occasion to echo this denunciation, and to join issue with the message on the subject of Kansas? In the world of politics, as in the other departments of life, however, there are supposed to be adequate motives for every human action, and hence it is that we confess our utter and complete astonishment at the course which has been taken in opposition to the Lecompton convention by some of those on whose support of it the democratic party had a right to rely.—What their motives are for this strange and unexpected course we do not now inquire. We content ourselves at present with pointing out to our readers its most unhappy consequences.

The following letter, written by Chief Justice Williams, of Kansas, was received in this city yesterday:

LECOMPTON, December 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Having understood that a report of the recent disturbances which have taken place in Bourbon county in the vicinity of Fort Scott, is circulated, and assumed as true by persons who, perhaps, are interested to give such complexion to them as may best suit their purpose in order to justify the violators of law and disturbers of the public peace, I have deemed it proper that I impart to you, and others who should be correctly informed through you, my knowledge of the facts, as they truthfully exist, in relation to the cause of these doings.

In reference to the rumor that "the disturbance arose in consequence of an attempt made by Gen. George W. Clarke to enforce, by legal process, the collection of taxes in Bourbon county," I can confidently assert that it is positively untrue. There has been no difficulty on that subject whatever. Besides, Gen. Clarke has never had anything to do with that matter. Since his arrival at Fort Scott, and residence there, he has been quietly and assiduously attentive to his official duties, as an assistant in the register's department of the land office, without interfering with any other business except such as might appertain to his domestic concerns—himself undisturbed, and disturbing nobody. This I know, having lived but two doors from him in Fort Scott, and having seen him every day during the last summer and fall up to last week, when I left home to come to this place to be in attendance upon the business of the Supreme Court.

The matter which is seized upon by some lawless persons for political purposes is as follows: Last summer a party of men, from the neighborhood of Lawrence or Leavenworth, appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott; some on the valley of the Marmaton river, and others of them on the Osage; and previous to the fall election others arrived, and a depot of ready-made clothing was established at a convenient point for their benefit and use. The clothing was dealt out by a person who acted as agent in the matter. These persons all seemed to act in concert. The first move made by them of a violent kind was by force and arms, with threats to drive from his cabin and claim an aged man of the name of Southwood, with his family. This they did, warning him to leave the Territory, and at the same time appropriating his claim, house, crops, &c., to their own use. At the fall term of the court for the 3d judicial district this matter was presented to the grand jury, and an indictment found and presented by the grand jury to the court, whereupon the proper process of law was issued, and some six of the accused were arrested and brought before the court. Four of them gave bail to answer to the indictment at the next term of the court; the others were committed to the custody of the law. These being merely guarded and kept in an ordinary dwelling-house, (there being no prison there,) soon made their escape. Since that time threats of violence to witnesses, &c., were made, but not heeded. These men are all, upon their own representation, advocates of the supremacy of James H. Lane, and supporters of the higher law. Soon after this first outrage, and during the month of October, I think, a man, whose name is Curry, and a reputed leader of this association, met a Mr. Lettuman, who was peaceably riding on the road to his home, and demanded to know of him whether he was "*a free-State man* or a pro-slavery man?" Lettuman declined giving him a reply, when he swore he would shoot him, and forthwith discharged the contents of his pistol at him, the ball entering the head of Lettuman, near the cheek bone, and passing through, and out of the back part of, his head. For this act Curry was arrested, and, upon a primary hearing before a justice of the peace, he was let go, on bail, to answer at the next term of the district court. As the man did not die, (but, strange to say, has partly recovered,) the grand jury indicted Curry for an assault and battery with intent to commit murder. Curry fled the country; his recognizance was forfeited, and a suit brought thereon. The property of Curry, consisting of oxen, cows, corn in the ground, &c., was attached. An order of sale, under the provisions of the statute, was issued to the marshal, as the keeping of the cattle until the next term of the court would have consumed more than their value. A short time before the day of sale a company of these same men came in the night time to the farm of Mr. Poince, to whom the keeping of these cattle had been committed by the marshal, and drove the whole of them off. They were pursued by the marshal, and overtaken so nearly, that they drove the cattle into an enclosure at one Stone's place of residence, and escaped from the officer. The cattle were taken back to Fort Scott, and, on the day of sale, sold. Threats in writing, and otherwise, were made that Fort Scott should be burned if these cattle were sold. But none believed that they would be executed. Notices to leave the Territory were served on Mr. Wasson, Mr. Gourly, Mr. Southwood, jr., and others, who were witnesses, as to these proceedings.

Not until this time has there been any performance of their threats. Authentic information, verified by the oaths of most creditable witnesses, has been brought to day to Governor Stanton, that a body of men, fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles, and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, under the command of one Montgomery, who was a member of the Topeka convention. This company, or a portion of it, proceeded to the houses of Mr. Wasson, Mr. Gourly, and Mr. Southwood, and violently seized them, tied them, and took them away.—Since which time nothing has been heard of them. A report is abroad that they murdered them. This, however, I think, lacks authenticity. Complaint, in due form of law, having been made of these acts before a justice of the peace, the proper process was put into the hands of the marshal to arrest the offenders. He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. Southwood's house, found it fortified, and as he approached it fifty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by Montgomery, and demanded of him an account of his business there. Having informed them that he was the marshal, and that he had come to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal process, their reply was that they had received a despatch from James H. Lane that the legislature now in session had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law-makers and executors; therefore, they would not permit any arrests to be made, and that he might leave.

Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he, alone, could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them, and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affair as far as heard from. Now, these men openly profess to be organized, and sent to Fort Scott and vicinity by Gen. Lane. As they openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott, the citizens of that place are virtually besieged, and obliged to be on duty day and night; while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men.

The above are substantially the facts, as they are well authenticated. Yours, truly,

I. WILLIAMS.

Instructions to Secretary Denver, Acting Governor of Kansas.

The following is published as the instructions to Secretary DENVER, as acting Governor of Kansas. It was sent to the Senate by the President on the 23d inst., together with the reply to Gov. WALKER's letter, among a mass of documents relating to affairs in Kansas:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, December 11, 1857. }

James W. Denver, Esq.,
Secretary and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory:

SIR—You have already been informed that Mr. Stanton has been removed from the office of Secretary of the territory of Kansas, and that you have been appointed in his place. I desire now to state to you distinctly the reasson of this change. The convention which met at Lecompton on the first of September had framed a constitution, and had authorized its president to submit the question to the people of Kansas on the 21st of December, whether this constitution should be adopted with or without slavery. The importance of the issue could not be over-estimated. It involved the complete and authoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which had seriously agitated Kansas or interferred with its prosperity. The qualified electors, therefore, to whom this settlement was referred, not only had unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes on the day appointed, but they were required to do so by the highest considerations of public duty. In the exercise of this right, moreover, they were entitled to adequate protection by the territorial government, and the acting Governor was bound to employ all legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the election. With the conflicting opinions which prevailed in the territory on the question submitted he had no right to interfere. They had their appropriate issue at the ballot box, and to that peaceful arbitrament they might safely be referred. The great objects to be accompolished, in the opinion of the President, were to preserve the peace of the territory and secure freedom in the election. Entertaining these views, he was surprised to learn that the Secretary and acting Governor had, on the first of December, issued his proclamation for a special session of the territorial Legislature on the 7th inst., only a few weeks in advance of its regular time of meeting, and only fourteen days before a decision was to be made on the question submitted by the convention. The course of Mr. Stanton, the President seriously believes, has thrown a new element of discord among the excited people of Kansas, and it is directly at war, therefore, with the peaceful policy of the Administration.

For this reason he has felt it his duty to remove him.

From these views you will readily understand what the President regards as the chief duty which devolves upon you as Mr. Stanton's successor. This duty is to preserve peace in Kansas. Every person entitled to vote on the constitution ought to have safe access to the polls, and to be free from any restraints whatever in the exercise of the elective franchise.

If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of it, and it may be a wise precaution to have them stationed, in advance, within reach of those places where, in your judgment, their services are likely to be required. It is earnestly hoped that the use of the military power may be wholly avoided. Violence is always less likely to occur when the means are known to be at hand for its prompt suppression. Should the military force become absolutely necessary to keep the peace, you will find full instructions with reference to the proper mode of employing it in my communications to Gov. Walker, of March 28, July 25, and Sept. 2, 1857, and in those subsequently written to Mr. Stanton. Of these last, that of Nov. 30, was taken to Kansas by you, and you had a copy of it. All of them will doubtless be found in the archives of the Governor at Lecompton. They refer prominently to the preservation of the peace at certain important elections—but I need hardly inform you that your duty is not intended to be confined to those special occasions. It extends, of course, to the protection of all citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and applies to one legal election as well as to another. The Territorial Legislature doubtless convened on the 7th inst., and while it remains in session its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. Should it authorize an election by the people for any purpose, this election should be held without interruption, no less than those authorised by the Convention. While the peace of the territory is preserved and freedom of election is secured, there need be no disastrous consequences.

The public journals contain reports of an intended movement by a portion of the residents of Kansas, to organize a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution. It is hardly probable that this report can be well founded; but should the attempt be made and lead to practical collision with the Territorial authorities, the authority of the Government must necessarily be maintained; and from whatever quarter it is attempted to interfere by violence with the election authorized by the Constitutional Convention, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted, and the security of the elections maintained.

The peaceful progress of these elections can obviously occasion no injury to any citizen or any party, because their results can have only their due weight under the Constitution and laws. It is to be expected, therefore, that no good citizens will endeavor to interfere with them, but that all the people will be contented to see the work of the Convention peacefully carried out to its legitimate results, and fairly presented to the consideration of Congress.

The President relies upon your firmness and discretion to give effect to these instructions. It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and none other than the people of Kansas, should have the full determination of the question now before them for decision. It is important also, that in securring to them the protection to which they are entitled, great care should be taken not to organize any illegal authority. On this point I again refer you to my instructions to Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, which you will regard as directed to yourself.

It is proper to add that no action of the Territorial Legislature about to meet can interfere with the elections of the 21st December, and the 26th of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS, Secretary.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—To-day the official canvas in Minnesota was completed. The entire Democratic ticket is elected. Rice and Shields are elected to the U. S. Senate.

Detailed Account of Walker's Surrender—Interesting Reminiscences.

We are indebted to the New York Times for the following:

You heard by the Star of the West of the landing of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the Saratoga. I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Capt. Chatard, of the Saratoga, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which he did, moving further up the Point, where he hired a few small buildings—huts, I may call them, and hoisted his flag there.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the head-quarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion when Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, in company with two other officers, landed on the point, he was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that he did not recognize his authority, but that if he repeated the order, having the power to enforce it, he would leave. He states that Walker threatened to shoot him if he came there again. On the 4th instant forty-five of his men under Colonel Anderson, who had previously gone up the river, captured two steamers and the Fort of Castillo. Thus far all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before him.

The Wabash arrived off Greytown on the 6th. The next day Commodore Paulding hoisted his flag on the Fulton, and immediately set about his preparations to capture Walker and his men, whom he found encamped on Punta Arenas. It appears that the Commodore had received by the Fashion, before he sailed from Aspinwall, which was on the 3d, a most presumptuous letter from Walker, in which the writer styled himself "President of Nicaragua and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua." This letter complained bitterly against Captain Chatard and his officers for presuming to question his rights as sovereign of the country, &c., and among other things asserted that when he threatened Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, that he would shoot him if he came near his headquarters, the Lieutenant was without his uniform, and consequently he had no right to claim that he was a United States naval officer. In this letter Walker avowed his intention of asserting his right as President of Nicaragua by force of arms, if necessary.

On the 18th Commodore Paulding sent, through Captain Engle, of the Wabash, his reply. This reply was a model of brevity, but was couched in language so plain and pointed as admitted of only one interpretation, and invited no rejoinder. The Commodore bluntly disputed all his facts and premises, plainly telling him that his expedition was an illegal and wicked one, and that he had come there to break it up. As regarded his threat to Lieutenant Cilley, he could only say that he had the Lieutenant's authority for saying that he *was* in uniform, and it concerned General Walker to know that any violence used by him to any officer of the squadron, would result in an act of retributive justice toward the offender. The dispatch concluded by commanding General Walker to lay down his arms, and surrender himself and men to the United States naval forces.

Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the mouth of the river San Juan, so that there was no chance for the escape of the filibusters. On the 9th the broadside of the Saratoga was brought to bear on Gen. Walker's camp. Capt. Engle had the day before received his written orders as to the arming and disposition of the launches. He was directed to land, when he should be at a convenient distance from the shore, with small arms, and immediately to present the letter and summons above referred to. In case of resistance he was directed to seize the principal officers first, using only just so much force as was necessary to accomplish his purpose.

Everything being ready, 100 marines from the Wabash, and 250 sailors from the Wabash and Saratoga, jumped into the launches, a tremendous sea making the feat very difficult of accomplishment—yet the utmost regularity and the most perfect discipline were observed throughout. The scene, with the many boats dancing on the waves, full of armed men, the launches with their twelve-pound howitzers, the three war ships of the United States, and the British line-of-battle-ship Brunswick in the harbor, was magnificent. The landing was effected without the slightest accident. There was no appearance of any contemplated resistance on the part of Walker When Captain Engle stepped forward and presented his demand for the surrender, General W. replied at once—"Captain Engle, *I am under your orders.*"

Some seventy men were immediately embarked on the Fulton and Sarotoga—Walker on the former vessel. Some twenty or thirty more slid away into the bushes. Captain Engle at once placed a marine guard over the stores and munitions of war, and then sent out men to hunt up and bring in the missing filibusters. Notwithstanding the care used to secure the arms and stores, the straggling filibusters got a considerable quantity of them into the bush and hid or buried them. Among the plunder of the camp a few barrels or kegs of whiskey had not been forgotten. "Jack" could find all sorts of things in the bush, but, strange to say, he always reported "no whiskey." It was very amusing, however, to see "Jack" driving in his prisoners. Every little while a sailor might be observed emerging from the thicket, pompously, with cutlass and pistol in hand, driving before him a poor chopfallen filibuster, both as drunk as Julius Cæsar, from the influence of the whiskey "Jack" could not find.

Just as Walker hauled down his flag the river steamer Charles Morgan hove in sight. She was immediately taken possession of by Commodore Paulding. She was under command of one of Walker's officers, who went up the Colorado with Col. Anderson, and had on board about forty men, women and children, found in Fort Castillo at the time of its capture, a day or two before, by Anderson. She also had on board two deserters from Anderson's force, one of whom was under sentence of death, and who would undoubtedly have been shot had Walker not been compelled to surrender.

It appears that Anderson, after encamping on Leaf's Island, at the junction of the Colorado with the San Juan, dispatched twenty men of his forty-seven five miles up the river, where they landed on the Costa Rica side on the place of a Costa Rican by the name of Lino Pataca. Here they were joined by Anderson, and the whole force ascended the river to the vicinity of Castillo in the flat-bottomed boats brought out by the Fashion. Landing, they marched on the fort, which was taken by surprise, and with little or no resistance. It is said that two of the garrison were killed. It was under command of Col. Alvarado, and was nearly deserted, only the forty persons named being found in it, the main portion having gone up to Fort San Carlos.

On Saturday, the 28th, 98 men were dispatched to Norfolk in the Saratoga; and General Walker with his Secretary, Mr. Tabor, were received on board the Wabash, which arrived at Aspinwall on Monday morning, 14th.

It is not true, as stated in the Panama Star, that Walker shed tears on hauling down his flag. When he was told by the Commodore on the Fulton that he was to be sent to the States on the Saratoga, he was very much agitated, and begged hard to be sent on some other vessel. There was a very bitter feeling existing between Walker and Capt. Chatard and his officers, as well as between Walker's officers and men and the officers and men on the Saratoga—so bitter, indeed, that had Captain Chatard, before the arrival of the Commodore, offered to molest Walker, a conflict would have been the result. This was the reason that Walker objected so strongly to going home on his vessel—and the Commodore finally agreed to receive him on board the Wabash. He gave Commodore Paulding a written pledge to repair to New York in the first steamer, and to deliver himself into the hands of the United States marshal there, and upon this pledge he was allowed to come on shore, and has been living here at the Howard House. He has occupied his time here in writing and occasionally walking out and visiting the Railway Company's workshops. While on the Wabash he messed with the Commodore and Captain Engle. His conduct was very gentlemanly and conciliating, in complete contrast with that he observed towards Commander Davis, when on board the St. Mary's, after his surrender at Rivas. He says that Anderson can maintain his position at Castillo two or three months, if he wishes to.—It is said that he took all the steamboats on the river, four in number, which he holds now, with the exception of the Charles Morgan, which Commodore Paulding placed in charge of Consul Cottrell, at Greytown. The Fulton had orders to remain at Greytown to receive Anderson's force when it should come down the river.—On the 13th, after the Wabash left Greytown, the U. S. steamer Susquehanna, Capt. Sands, arrived there, where she will remain for the present. The Fulton, under command of Capt. Almy, will guard the mouth of the Colorado.

It is understood here that Henningsen, with the artillery, and Col. J. P. Waters, with a battalion of Texas men, were to have left the shores of the United States for Nicaragua immediately on news being received of Walker's successful landing. As the news of Captain Chartard's non-interference must have reached the States nearly, if not quite, a fortnight before intelligence of Walker's capture, it is thought that one of these expeditions may get away before getting the last news. If it does, there is not the least doubt about its being taken by either the Susquehanna or Fulton, as both have received the commands of the Commodore to that effect.

Walker's stores and munitions were embarked on the Saratoga and Fulton. I was misinformed in my last about Walker having landed six field-pieces from the Fashion. The mistake arose from my informant's having seen some cannon on Punta Arenas in Captain Scott's sheds. This artillery was that left by Lockridge last March, and was taken possession of by Captain Chatard before the commodore arrived. I was also in error in saying that the Fashion landed Walker at Punta Arenas the same day he landed Anderson's party at the Colorado. The last here landed twenty-two hours before the debarkation at Punta Arenas.

Commodore Paulding, I have good reason to believe, in taking the extreme measures he did, acted entirely on his personal responsibility. That his honest, energetic conduct will be endorsed by every right minded, honorable man in the United States, I fully believe. A ball was to be given to Com. Paulding and officers at Aspinwall on Christmas eve.

GEN. WALKER ON BOARD THE FULTON.

A "filibuster" correspondent of the Herald thus describes the scene on board the United States steamer Fulton, at Punta Arenas, when Walker, after his surrender, went on board:

I had preceded him, and was standing abaft the mizzenmast when the general came over the rail. Every eye in all the crowd of officers, sailors and marines was strained to see the "gray-eyed man," and a thousand sympathies were expressed for his fortunes. Com. Paulding inquired of me if "that was the general?" and on being told that it was, he politely removed his cap, and gracefully advancing, met the general half way between the gang-way and cable, saying: "This is Gen. Walker, I believe," at the same time extending his hand. "I am General Walker," responded the prisoner," and taking the commodore's hand both stood for a moment in suspense, the large and commanding form of the naval officer almost shading from sight the small but compact figure of the civilian and military chieftain. The two took chairs to converse, when the general was so overcome by the great injustice of this sudden and appalling reverse that had thus stricken him down in his victorious career, that his eyes were red with tears. I have every reason to believe that the commodore expressed a sympathy for his fortunes, but plead the inexorable calls of duty in extenuation of the step he had thus taken.

GENERAL WALKER IN NEW YORK.

On the Northern Light coming to her dock in New York Gen. Walker immediately proceeded on shore, and, accompanied by Capt. Macdonald, took a carriage and proceeded to the house of Gen. Henningsen, 140 Twelfth street. The General is now in Washington, but his wife, who was about retiring for the night, received Gen. Walker and tendered him the hospitalities of her house. General Walker seems to be in excellent health and spirits, and is quite confident that the authorities at Washington will discountenance the action of Commodore Paulding, and set him at liberty to go where he pleases. He is determined to assert his claims as the President of Nicaragua, and he is confident that he cannot be long kept a prisoner. He denies that he violated the neutrality laws of the United States, and details the circumstances preceding and attendant upon his arrest as given above.

LETTER TO GEN. WALKER.

The following letters had been addressed to Walker by Com. Chatard previous to the capture of the former by our naval forces:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, }
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 1, 1857. }

SIR: Lieut. Cilley, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you yesterday offered the gross indignity of threatening to shoot them. Now such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national offence. You certainly act with very little policy; for surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers I would feel justified to retaliate to the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will lay the matter before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him.

Respectfully,

FR

Arrival of Walker at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th.—Gen. Walker arrived here this evening, accompanied by Marshal Rynders, T. F. Meagher and Malcolm Campbell. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

Shortly after Marshal Rynders, with General Walker, repaired to the State Department, when the former stated to Mr. Cass that he had received a communication from Com. Paulding, saying that he had arrested Walker for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua. That Walker had promised him, on his honor, to surrender himself to him, (Rynders,) as Marshal of the southern district of New York, on his arrival in that city. That Walker had done so, and he (Rynders) had accompanied Walker to Washington to ascertain the views of the government.

Mr. Cass replied that the executive departement of the government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner, and that he had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him. Marshal Rynders then informed Walker that he had no further authority to detain him. Both then withdrew.

As a matter of interest we subjoin the instructions issued to the various government officers in relation to illegal military expeditions:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1857.

Sir—From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—republics with whom the U. States are at peace—in direct violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And, under the eighth section of the said act, it is made unlawful for the President, or such person as he shall empower, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, "for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and other provisions of the said act of 20th April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character, and so injurious to the national interest. And you are hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The New Nicaraguan Treaty.

A correspondent of the *Times* in a letter dated Panama, Dec. 18th, says:—

A gentleman who claimed to have the new Nicaraguan treaty in his possession, went to San Juan del Sur in the Columbus yesterday. He professes to know the contents of the treaty. He says that the United States recognizes the right of Nicaragua to the Province of Guanaste (which she no longer claims) and to both banks of the San Juan River, although Nicaragua has conceded the claim of Costa Rica to one side from Greytown to within two miles of Castillo Rapids—and that it goes to defend Nicaragua in their possession—that it guarantees to keep the Transit Route open and to defend Nicaragua against invasion from foreign powers or filibusters—and that the United States *binds* herself to send troops into the country whenever, in the opinion of the President of Nicaragua, they may be needed to repel invasion or preserve order. He furthermore says that a new company consisting of seventy-two stockholders has been formed to run a line of Stages to California over the route, and that J. L. White is nominally at the head of it—that the route is to be opened on the 20th of January—that the boats on the lake and river were conceded to belong to Costa Rica as prizes of war, but that the Costa Rica Minister having refused to sell them to the new company, new steamers are immediately to be sent in in pieces and set up on the lake—that the company have purchased four steamers of Garrison & Morgan for that service, etc.

President Buchanan's Foreign Policy.

The following sensible remarks of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian," corroborate the views already expressed by us, of the sound, manly and truly American spirit that animates and dictates the foreign policy of the Administration. While faithfully executing the laws, and maintaining the comity of nations, nothing will be neglected that is calculated to expand the genius of our institutions, and to foster the natural influence and extension, of American civilization by liberalizing humanity, in defiance of the trickery and sneaping policy of European anti-Republicans. So long as James Buchanan occupies the Presidential chair, he will see that the American spirit of our people shall have fair chance of developing itself on this continent, but always in obedience to the obligations of law and justice:

The construction of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has also given dissatisfaction to a number of serious persons who congregate at Washington at this time. Mr. Clingman they declare to be a *filibuster* in principle, sympathizing strongly with Walker, and all his armed movements. In this, however, allow me to say, they do Mr. C. great injustice. He is, simply, strongly imbued with the Southern sentiment,—and, indeed, I may say, with the *American* sentiment—that no European power shall be permitted to acquire or colonize any portion of the North American continent. This, I repeat, is the cherished conviction of all Americans whose sentiments have not been warped. It is the policy of the Administration; and, unless indications are sadly deceptive, it will become one of the leading features in the next Presidential contest. The Monroe doctrine is the doctrine of this country. It has been charged in certain quarters, that Great Britain, in view of backing out of her Central American pretensions, in figuring elsewhere with the prospect of acquisition—we mean in Yucatan. It is alleged that she is making rapid encroachments in that direction—that she is urging on the Indian depredations which are now desolating that State, with the clear view of soon securing the "protection" of the Peninsula.

Recent advices from that unfortunate State show the progress of the Revolutionist and of the Indians. It will be remembered that Uucatan is desolated by a double warfare. First, the political revolution, or struggle between the whites—one party attempting to support the other in possession of the government, as a war of races—that waged indiscriminately and to extermination by the indigenious race, or Indians, against the whites. This latter is carried on with a ferocity that is scarcely a parallel in modern warfare. The Indians come down in countless hordes upon the defenceless white settlements, and deal a merciless war upon all, regardless of age, sex or position. But the worst feature of the devastating warfare is that the savages are mostly armed with British guns, and supplied with British ammunition. British knives, tomahawks, &c., furnished by the agents of that Government at the British settlement of Belize! For years, this system of encroachment has been carried on by England. The charge was openly made by Commissioner Sierra, sent here by the government of Yucatan in 1848, to solicit aid and protection from the United States against this fierce and unnatural foe.

The same condition of things now exist. We look with fearful apprehension for further advices from that unhappy State. Nothing but total extermination seem to await the white population of this Peninsula, unless aid is procured from Mexico of our own government.—The avalanche of indigenious savages, *armed with British weapons*, who can pour down upon the Capital at an hour's notice, will be sufficient at any time to utterly overwhelm the government, and drive the whites into any part of capitulation, even into the very arms of Great Britain.

Later From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Late advices from Kansas say, that the Constitution, with slavery, was carried by a large majority, but, as yet, the returns are meagre. There were rumors that the free-soilers intended coming outrages at Lecompton and Shawnee Missions. Denver has assumed the duties of his office.

THE LABORING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.—The all but general paralysis of all departments of trade throughout Great Britain is productive of an amount of suffering and want among the laboring classes—particularly in the manufacturing districts—almost wholly without precedent. In the single city of Manchester alone it is estimated that the unemployed are no fewer than ten thousand. At Preston pauperism is increasing at a frightful rapid rate. During the week previous to the departure of the steamer there were not less than 8,038 recipients of out-door relief—that is to say 1,849 more than the previous week, and 1,000 more than in ordinary times. Preston and Manchester, however, bad as they are no worse off than Birmingham, Bolton, Sheffield, and most other great centres of Industry. Public and private benevolence is liberally exercised to alleviate the general distress; yet as winter is but setting in, in the absence of any speedy revival in trade, the prospect ahead is gloomy in the extreme.

For the Journal.

Mr. Thompson's School,

Is the name of a very neat Academy, situated in the Lower Richlands, of Onslow county, and was built and endowed by its liberal and worthy patron and founder—Mr. Franklin Thompson.

This school has been for the past year under the immediate supervision of Miss Kent, a young lady of fine education, and must possess rare faculties for imparting instruction, judging from the remarkable proficiency which had been made by her pupils, as was evident at the examination on Wednesday last, and also of the handsome manner in which they acquitted themselves in their other exercises.

The exhibition was largely attended, and it must have been gratifying to the Teacher to see with what success her efforts were crowned, and to know how highly they were appreciated by the many spectators, and with what universal satisfaction the patrons of the school felt at the great care and pains-taking she had made with her charge.

The location is an eligible and healthy one, and convenient to good boarding.

At the conclusion of the exercises, Mr. Thompson, with that liberality which ever characterizes him, announced that he had prepared dinner and tendered a cordial invitation to all to his house, which was near by. Thither we nearly all repaired, and were comfortably and plentifully provided with the good things of this life by him and his excellent lady.

It is to be hoped that the services of so excellent a teacher as Miss Kent will be retained, for never were both patrons and pupils better pleased with a teacher than her. H.

December 26th, 1857.

Children—A Very Common Error.

One very common error of parents, by which they hurt the constitutions of their children, is the sending them too young to school. This is often solely done to prevent trouble. When the child is at school he needs no keeper. Thus the schoolmaster is made the nurse, and the poor child is fixd to a seat seven or eight hours a day, which time ought to be spent in exercise and diversions. Sitting so long cannot fail to produce the worst effects upon the body, nor is the mind less injured. Early application weakens the faculties, and often fixes in the mind an aversion to books, which continues for life. It is undoubtedly the duty of parents to instruct their children, at least till they are of an age proper to take some care of themselves. This would tend much to confirm the ties of parental tenderness and filial affection, of the want of which there are at present so many deplorable instances.

But suppose the way to make children scholars was to send them to school early, it certainly ought not to be done at the expense of the constitution. Our ancestors, who seldom went to school very young, were not less learned than we. But we imagine the boy's education will be quite marred unless he be carried to school in his nurse's arms. No wonder if such hot-bed plants seldom become either scholars or men. Not only the confinement of children in public schools, but their number often proves hurtful. Children are much injured by being kept in crowds within doors; their breathing not only renders the place unwholesome, but if any one of them happens to be diseased, the rest catch the infection.

But, if fashion must prevail, and infants are to be sent to school, we would recommend it to teachers, as they value the interests of society, not to confine them too long at a time, but allow them to run about and play at such diversions as may promote their growth and strengthen their constitution. Were boys, instead of being whipped for stealing an hour to run, ride, swim, or the like, encouraged to employ a proper part of their time in these manly and useful exercises, it would have many excellent effects.—*Southern Cultivator.*

THE ADRIATIC IN ENGLAND.—The London Times calls the new Collins steamer "Adriatic a splendid specimen of naval architecture but less graceful than the Persia." A large crowd of people assembled on the piers to witness the arrival of the Adriatic at Liverpool. According to the Times:

It was not till 2 o'clock, amid a crowd of eastward bound shipping that the Adriatic was seen off the Rock Lighthouse, and as the weather was fine a good opportunity was thus afforded for viewing the stately vessel as she steamed against a four-knot ebb tide to her moorings. She appeared to be under easy steam, going at the rate of nine knots per hour, and yet so keen and fine are her lines, there was scarcely a ripple perceptible at the cutwater, while aft there was an entire absence of that turmoil of waters which distinguishes the "sea bruisers," the pet models of the old school of naval architecture, in their laborsome progress at sea. On approaching the Sloyne the Adriatic displayed the English ensign and saluted the Cunard steamers Canada and Persia, a compliment which was promptly returned by these fine vessels, each of which had the United States ensign at the fore.

COIN VS. BANK NOTES.—In 1834, the present Chief Justice of the United States, Roger B. Taney, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, laid down the following economical axioms:

"Gold and silver will never circulate where banks issue notes that come in competition with them; for it will invariably happen that when the circulating medium is composed of different kinds of money, and one of them is less valuable than the other, but not sufficiently depreciated to be discredited, the inferior will, after a time, become the general currency, and the more valuable will entirely disappear. This is obvious in the States where the banks issue notes as low as one dollar; for silver dollars are never found in circulation where paper ones are freely issued by the banks. In order, therefore, to bring the precious metals into use, the rivalship of paper must be effectually taken away. We must not only remove the notes of the Bank of the United States, but also those of the State banks."

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE," &c.—The Vicksburg True Southron says:

"Emigration is still flowing westward with unabated eagerness. Our streets have been thronged with vast cavalcades of movers from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, for weeks past, and the numbers appear to increase instead of diminish, hunting homes in North Louisiana, Southern Arkansas and Texas. The fall, so far, has been unusually favorable, but little rain and good roads through the swamps."

N. C. STATE BONDS.—We learn from the New York *Journal of Commerce* that Virginia State bonds were selling in New York on the 26th at $89, and North Carolina State bonds at $90.

TRUE KNOWLEDGE.—The excellent John Newton, on being asked his opinion on some topic, replied:

"When I was young, I was sure of many things; there are only two things of which I am sure now; one is that I am a miserable sinner; and the other is that Jesus Christ is an all sufficient Saviour." This is the sum of all saving knowledge, and he is well taught who gets these lessons by heart.

THE DEAD RESTORED TO LIFE.—A few years ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restored to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads; but since the advent of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, many persons who *dyed* many years ago are now seen daily in the various walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of youth, wearing their own dark flowing locks, simply from having used this great Restorative.—[*Louisville Times.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Dec. 29—95-2weod—18-2t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

GOODS AT COST FOR 'CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—inf.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer,*
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps,* belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT.

Among the many testimonials in favor of the effects of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, we offer the names of the following, many of them well known in this city:

JAMES COLVIN, of South Pitisburgh, says: "It is certainly a valuable medicine; it cured me of Dyspepsia."

Captain HENRY EATON says: "It cured my wife of Neuralgia."

J. A. VON BONHORST says: "I never met with so speedy a remedy for acidity of the stomach."

HENRICH PAULUS says: "It cured me of a severe chronic diarrhœa in two days."

SAMUEL WOODRUFF, of Athens, Ohio, says: "When I commenced using your medicine I was so prostrated that I could not walk across my farm; after using ONE BOTTLE I can eat anything."

See advertisement. [Dec. 29.—95&18-1w.

MARRIED,

In Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., on Wednesday, 23d December, 1857, by J. H. Foy, Esq., Mr. JAMES M. TAYLOR, to Miss BETSY JANE HEATH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINistratrix and Administrator upon the estate of Dempsey Harrell, deceased, at December Term, A. D., 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, request all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment of the same; and also notifies all persons having claims against the said estate to present them for payment to the subscribers within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

PENELOPE HARRELL, Adm'rx.
B. SOUTHERLAND, Adm'r.

Jan. 1.—18-4t.

Wilmington, N. C., January 1st, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PRICE & JAMES, as Inspectors of Turpentine, has this day expired by limitation. We are now acting singly and distinct in our vocation, and request our former patrons to extend to each their business as heretofore. W. J. PRICE,
JNO. S. JAMES.

Jan. 1. 1858.—18-6t—97-3w.

THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH!

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR!!

THE LAST LOT OF GOODS FOR 1857!!!

OPENED TO-DAY CONSISTING OF SUPERB STYLES Silk and Velvet Vestings, "Yoke Seam" Shirts, White and Colored Kids, all sizes.

The selections all new. Call early and secure the choice. Leave your measures at BALDWIN'S,
Dec. 31st 38 Market Street.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

ARE NOW RECEIVING—
WIDE SWEED IRON;
BOXING AXES;
HEAVY TIMBER AXES;
IMPROVED TURPENTINE HACKERS;
CAST-STEEL GRUB-HOES, &c., &c., &c.

Nov. 16, 1857.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness AND *TRUNK MANUFACTORY.*

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

MELVIN'S AMERICAN GIFT BOOK STORE,
333 *CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.*

A GIFT WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100 GIVEN with every book sold.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to filling orders sent by mail or otherwise, promptly and impartially.

Liberal arrangements made with agents, and catalouges containing full information, sent free to any address.

☞ Send for a catalogue. R. MELVIN.
Dec. 21st, 1857 90-3w—17-3w

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.
Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, *CONWAYBORO', S. C.*

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.
Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

ESTATE SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, AND WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. STOCK.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE in Wilmington, on the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

SIX OR EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES.
and
TWO SHARES CAPITAL STOCK WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

as the property of the late Daniel S. Sanders, deceased.

Terms easy, and made known at sale.

J. A. SANDERS, } Executors of
J. M. STEVENSON. } D. S. Sanders.
Dec. 18, 1857 88-to-day & 30&31D—17-ts

VALUABLE RICE AND PINE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION IN Brunswick County, known as the OAKS, containing 144 acres Rice Land—120 of which is under cultivation; about 300 acres of Oak Upland, one-third cleared and good Farming Land, and about 1900 acres of Pine Land, a crop and a half of boxes cut, the remainder round trees.

The improvements are new and extensive, including Dwelling House, Negro Quarters, Stables, &c., also a new Thrashing Machine, just completed, costing $1,000.

Terms made easy. Possession given the 1st January next.

Inquire of the subscriber upon the place, or John A. Taylor, Wilmington.

JOHN D. TAYLOR.
Oct. 27th, 1857. 44—9-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	35
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	0	@	0
good mid'g.	00	@	00
mid. fair to fair.	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	15	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	00	@	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	5 50
Superfine	0 00	@	6 00
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,			65 00
5 tons and over, "			64 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	57	@	58
Oats	40	@	45
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 20
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	1 05	@	1 10
do. white	1 15	@	1 20
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	0
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	85
N. River	60	@	0 65
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer.	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	30	@	35
N. Orleans.	55	@	60
LIQUORS, ℔ gal. (Domestic.)			
Brandy	30	@	50
N. E. Rum	32	@	35
Gin	32	@	35
Brandy	45	@	60
do. Apple	65	@	90
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 15
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 15
Hard	0 00	@	1 15
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	1 10	@	1 15
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1,	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 15	@	1 20
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	1 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	36
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm,	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	65	@	0 76
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	70
Irish, do.,	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	00	@	15
Middlings	13	@	13½
Shoulders	12	@	12½
Hog round,	12½	@	13
Western Bacon, Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	10½	@	11
N. C. Lard	12	@	13
West'n do.	12	@	12½
Butter	25	@	28
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	18 50	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	21 00
Family do.	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	00 00	@	18 00
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	30	@	35
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	30	@	35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	80	@	90
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico,	8½	@	10
New Orleans,	00	@	00
Muscovado,	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush'd,	12	@	12½
Clarified and Granulated,	10½	@	12
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	25	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 55
Flour do.	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	7 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 12½ @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 6
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 90
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00	@6 00 7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1857.

Since our review of Thursday last, but very little country produce has been brought in, notwithstanding there is a heavy freshet in both branches of the Cape Fear river—at Fayetteville the water having risen some twenty-five or thirty feet up to Sunday, but is now receding; we may, therefore, confidently anticipate large receipts during the coming week. The Christmas holidays have also imparted considerable dullness to the market, and scarcely anything has been done in out-door business; the probability is that nothing of consequence will transpire until after the new year sets in. In the absence of operations worthy of note we have nothing new to report in the leading articles of trade. For Crude Turpentine the market is unsettled, and present appearances indicate a downward tendency in prices, as there are few or no shippers purchasing, and the demand from distillers is light. In Spirits Turpentine the material difference in the views of buyers and sellers has tended to keep the former out of market, and only one small sale has transpired, which was at a decline of 2 cents; closing inactive at 36 cents. Rosin of all grades is in moderate stock, and rules decidedly dull; the recent advance in rates of shipment having somewhat tended to prevent operations in the Common article. Tar arrives sparingly, and parcels would command about last figures. The advices received have been unfavorable for Cotton, and buyers are not disposed to operate; receipts small. Flour has been brought in slowly, and the supply in first hands is light; demand moderate, and the market rules steady at former rates. The market is very well supplied with Corn, Oats and Rice, and with a meagre demand rules exceedingly dull. Peas are scarce and wanted, and would sell quick at high prices. In Wheat there has been nothing done, and the market is dull at quotations in table. For Pea Nuts there has existed a moderate demand; receipts fair, and sales at previous figures. The Provision market is very well stocked, and dull. Some parcels of *new* Bacon (N. C. cured) have been offering sale, without finding purchasers; retailers not seeming disposed to operate, unless at materially reduced prices;—Western is also very dull, and supply good. Both N. C. and Western Lard is in fair stock, and with a meagre demand rates have receded a shade. Northern Pork is also in good supply, and with a light demand prices have a declining tendency. The light receipts of Liverpool ground Salt has caused the stock in first hands to become materially reduced, and there is a fair demand existing;—Alum is in full supply, and sells slowly at quotations in table. For Shingles the market rules quiet, and sales confined to small boat loads of Common. Timber has arrived rather more freely, but owing to the fact that one-half of the mills have stopped operations for a short time, the market rules inactive, and sales difficult to effect. In Coastwise freights we have nothing new to note as regards prices. There being few or no vessels in port but what have already been taken up, and with a fair quantity of produce off

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1857.

Christmas.

This, the only holiday universally kept in this section of the Union, if we except the Fourth of July, passed off here about as usual. We think there was more than the accustomed stir in the streets. The colored population was in high feather, and John Kuner appeared in all his pristine splendor. There was a marked "revival" of Kunerism, a vigor in the dancing, a power in the singing, a preposterousness in the costumes, that made the oldest inhabitants think of their earlier days, and caused the smaller boys and little negroes to go into extacies. The H. B. C. C.'s turned out on the forenoon of Friday in a grand equestrian procession, and verily, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. It was very well done in its own way. A part of the Cornet Band discoursed most excellent music at different points, which added to the gala tone of the occasion. Some odd humors were exhibited, and it may be that in the wrestle with John Barleycorn, some of our younger fellow-citizens may have slightly miscalculated their strength, for John is a sly dog, and will take the under-hold when he gets a chance; but good humor was the prevailing characteristic of the occasion, and if repentance came with the next day, why repentance is a great step towards a Christian life, and, after all, Christmas comes but once a year.

The usual services were observed in the Churches.—The usual family re-unions marked the day—the usual exchange of gifts was made, and thus additional ties were added to those which already cement friendship or give strength to natural feeling.

Sunday has come and gone. Its quieting and subduing influence has been interposed between the noisy demonstrations of the season, and the sterner realities of actual life and the wearing anxieties of the "hard times." We are all ready, we trust, to enter with renewed energy upon the discharge of our respective duties, with softened feelings, but with undiminished energy—ready to put our house in order preparatory to the advent of a new year, whose difficulties and disappointments we must meet with a firm and hopeful spirit, while we cultivate the milder charities of life, ever keeping before us the golden rule which commands us to do as we would be done by. Let us try to make a fair start, balancing not only our business, but our feelings—going forth encumbered with no old grudges, or useless lumber of bitterness and prejudice, more hurtful to our own souls than to the objects of our dislikes.

British Revenue.

The gross receipts of the British Treasury for the year ending September 30th, have been £71,187,662, and the gross expenditures £70,694,178,662. The receipts from customs have been £23,106,510, being nearly double those of the United States, and bearing nearly the same proportion to the custom receipts of the latter country as do the aggregate value of importations, showing that the average rates of duties in the two countrys are not very different. The British customs are about twenty-eight per cent of the value of the imports. Ours, under the Tariff of 1846 were about 23 per cent. Next to customs comes excise, being a domestic duty upon certain manufacturing and retailing branches of business, as spirits, etc., this yielded £17,519,000; next comes the tax upon all incomes of £150 per annum and upwards, yielding £15,753,023, this is strictly a direct tax. Next come stamps, yielding £7,346,223, being a tax upon the paper upon which all notes, legal instruments, etc., are written or printed, none of which are valid in law unless made upon stamped paper. The land tax yields £3,099,020, and the Post Office earns a surplus over its expenditures of £2,930,000, being more than the whole expenses of our system. This difference between the British system, which more than pays its expenses, and ours which does not, arises from the different characters of the country where they are performed, one being a densely populated country, of limited area and a foreign and domestic commerce of unparalleled magnitude—the other embracing half a continent, much of it sparsely settled. The customs are the only or at least the main reliance of the Treasury of the United States, no form of inland excise or of direct taxation having been resorted to or seriously contemplated by the federal government.

Of the expenditures £28,726,183, or two-fifths of the whole, goes for the interest and management of the national debt. Of the remaining three-fifths, £14,356,556 goes for the Army, £10,665,000 for the Navy, £6,848,316 for "miscellaneous civil service," and £4,304,482 for the expenses of collecting the revenue, paying salaries of revenue officers, keeping up coast-guard, etc. The "consolidated fund" comes in for £2,913,786; this includes the Queen's household, cabinet officers, courts of justice, pensions, etc., and embraces this year £1,125,206 paid to Denmark for the abolition of the sound dues.

It is a striking fact, that since 1850 the expenses of all the leading governments of the world have increased about forty per cent., and that Great Britain and the United States have exactly kept pace. Previous to the commencement of the Russian difficulties, the British revenues and expenditures had been regarded as fixed at about fifty millions of pounds, sometimes exceeding and sometimes falling a little below that mark. Since that time they have never gone under seventy millions, and the United States revenues and expenditures have gone from about fifty millions of dollars to something like seventy millions. In both cases there have been extraordinary expenditures, but these extraordinary expenditures are beginning to be regarded as the incidents of growing power and multiplying obligations. National expenditures can never be brought down again to the standard of ten years since. In ten years our population has increased one-third—that, at least, has been the ratio of our increase in the decades that have passed. Our territorial expansion and our foreign commerce has more than kept pace with our population. The expenses of our army, navy, interior department, etc., have necessarily and inevitably grown, and they are still too small for what is required of them. A new charge upon the Treasury is the deficit in the Post Office revenve—the failure of the receipts of that department to meet its expenditures. Few charges will be more cheerfully borne by the people. Few things contribute more to the development of a people in intelligence than cheap and certain communication through the mails.

☞ The Albany Knickerbocker says that Crawford, the Sculptor, was a native of Ballyshannon, Ireland. It says: "We know that he was a native of Ireland, and emigrated with his parents at an early age, (about seven years,) from Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, and the writer of this was well acquainted with his father in the City of New York thirty years ago."

Perhaps the Knickerbocker is right. We had always thought that Crawford was an Irishman after the manner of Gen. Jackson, of whom a gentleman from Cork remarked that "to be sure he was an Irishman, only his mother was a year in the United States before he was born."

Mr. Leak.—The Washington, N. C., Dispatch of the 23d, in its paragraph announcing the candidacy of Mr. Leak on the Distribution issue, says that "Mr. Leak was once before a candidate in opposition to the nominee of the party, but withdrew before the election."

That is so. Mr. Leak was once before a candidate and withdrew. He did not then take up the issue that he now does. Once again Mr. Leak was a candidate—this last time for Congress. He *did* ride the Distribution hobby and he did *not* withdraw, but he was "*sot back*"—beaten by over two thousand votes.

☞ "Jim Lane," the notorious "General" Lane, of Kansas abolition notoriety, has not been killed—is not dead. What a pity!

Christmas Presents.—Once upon a time, so the story goes, a loyal subject of the Spanish monarchy had so far succeeded in the then new art of raising and manufacturing silk, as to have produced a very handsome pair of stockings, which he thought were worthy to be worn by no meaner person than a Queen, and so he presented them to her majesty with all the highfalutin eloquence of a Spaniard, and her majesty was graciously pleased to say, "cut the fellow's head off! What business has he to know that Queens have legs?" And they cut off his head. And the veracious chronicler further assures us that he died, as it was no doubt the intention of her majesty that he should do. Whether the Queen wore the stockings or not, is still a matter of doubt.—Warned by the fate of the unfortunate man of stockings, the historian does not presume to affirm that the Queen had legs, neither does it become us now, at this distant day, to offer a rash opinion upon so doubtful a question.

But if we might venture to deduce a moral from this incident of history, we might suppose that that moral would be to the effect that there is a fitness of things even in presents, and furthermore will take warning ourselves by the fate of the unfortunate hero of the stockings, and will avoid reference to things that are none of our business. We may presume, however, to say, that among the little tokens of remembrance appropriate to the season, editors are apt to look upon new subscriptions, accompanied by the money, as things they will be graciously pleased to receive, and will never desire to cut off the heads of the senders, but will wish for them prosperity and happiness. Furthermore, we would hail with pleasure and satisfaction such evidences of remembrance among those indebted to us as would be evinced by a remittance of the amounts of their "little bills." If they would all so remember us, we would feel as happy as clams at high water—perhaps happier.

Congress.—In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Broderick, of California, made a bitter attack upon the President and Cabinet as well as the Lecompton Convention. He laid the blame of all recent outbreaks upon the President and Cabinet. He was astonished at the forbearance of the people of Kansas towards the delegates in the Lecompton Convention; if the people had flogged them, cut their ears off, and sent them out of the Territory, he, for one, would have applauded them for it. Beautiful person, Mr. Broderick.

Mr. Brown said that when the Senate should meet after the holidays, he would express his views on this question. If the election held on the 21st shall appear to have been a fair one, in which all parties have been allowed freely to participate, and Kansas asks admission as a free State, he stands upon the record in favor of her admission. If, on the other hand, she should ask admission as a slave State, he hoped his friends on the other side would abide by their former action and admit her.

The Senate adjourned until the 4th January.

In the House, on Wednesday, that portion of the President's message relating to Utah was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The death of two members elect, Messrs. Brenton and Lockhart, of Indiana, was announced and the usual resolutions passed. The House adjourned until January 4, 1858.

The News.

We publish items of interest and importance from all quarters. The return of General Walker—Gen. Cass' letter to R. J. Walker, accepting his resignation of the office of Governor,—an article from the Washington *Union* on Knasas affairs, giving a letter from the Chief Justice of the Territory, etc., etc. These matters are of sufficient importance to engage the attention of our readers without calling for or justifying extended editorial remark. Walker, the Fillibuster, and Walker, the Schemer, are alike, under a cloud, and neither of them the men for the occasion.

☞ We suppose the filibustering career of General Wm. Walker may now be looked upon as closed. If, after Sonora and Nicaragua, Nos. 1 and 2 there can be found men foolish enough to regard him as a "man of destiny," or as anything but a reckless dreamer, all we can say is, that they deserve to go to Nicaragua and suffer for their opinions. We suppose there will be many statements and counter-statements, and controversies over the action of Commodore Paulding, of the United States Frigate *Wabash*, but all this will leave the question of Walker filibusterism. He never had any chance for success this time, and if he had remained in Nicaragua long enough to have drawn unthinking men after him in any numbers, the only result of his being able to do so would have been to increase the number of those who would have been victims to the climate or to other causes.

Snow.—Our Virginia neighbours of Richmond and Petersburg appear to have enjoyed a white Christmas, the ground in those Cities having been covered with snow to the depth of several inches. The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says that "a gentleman from Wilmington, N. C., states that it commenced snowing at that City on Friday morning." We think the gentleman must have been mistaken, or the commencement was very feeble, for we saw none of it. Perhaps a flake or two may have fallen.

The Weather.—Christmas day was, as usual, uncomfortable weather. Saturday and Sunday delightful. To-day, (Monday,) wet and gloomy.

☞ Blessed are the men of weekly papers. The President's Message does for one week and Christmas does for another. Don't they have it nice?

☞ In the Senate, on the 10th inst., Senator Reid gave notice of his intention, on some early day, to introduce a bill making an appropriation for completing the harbor, and removing obstructions at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

The Issue of Treasury Notes.—The Washington "States" is "informed that the Treasury notes recently authorized by Congress, will be issued in about two weeks. The Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the denomination of these promises to pay shall be $100, $500, and $1,000.

The contract for engraving the plates has been given to Rawdon, Hatch & Co., of New York, and to Topping, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia—the former firm having the execution of the notes of $100 and $500, and the latter the notes of $1,000.

The Secretary is anxious that these notes should be executed in the highest style of American art."

Gone to the Dogs.—Some time since there was a good deal of talk made over the movements of one Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, who proposed to introduce free soil colonies into Virginia. He or his company did get hold of some land in Western Virginia and started a settlement there which they called Ceredo.

Well the colony is already breaking up—hastening to decay. The colonists are going back to Massachusetts, and the great things that Eli was to do, are done before they are well begun. Faith wont do in these times, and humbug is at a discount in cases where money is required to carry it on—in all other cases it is at par.

☞ The Legislature of Kansas called to meet in extra session, by acting Governor Stanton, has no legal existence until the first of January, consequently its acts are wholly envalid and are so regarded by Mr. Buchanan.

The First Shad of the Season.—The Savannah Republican, in noticing the capture in North River, near Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday of last week, of two young shad, asks "what has become of the 'first shad of the season' from the Savannah?" We will inform our cotemporary that it has been eaten long ago, and almost forgotten by those who enjoyed the luxury. It was received at the fish emporium of our young townsman Phelps, and sent to our office to tickle our epicurean palate. It was rather a small specimen it is true, but nevertheless a genuine white shad, and no mistake.—That's what's become of it.

Columbus (Ga.) Daily Sun, 17th inst.

The Treasury Note Bill.

A Bill to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed, at any time, the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than one hundred thousand dollars for any such note, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States at the Treasury thereof after the expiration of one year from the dates of said notes, from which dates, until they have been respectively paid and redeemed, they shall bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rate of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars, of such notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed the rate of six per centum per annum. The residue shall be raised in whole or part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum upon the said notes. Provided, That after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of government. The payment or redemption of said notes herein provided shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, respectively, upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon: And for such payment and redemption, at the time or times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That such treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of these officers shall keep in a book or books provided for that purpose separate, full and accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount and rate of interest of each treasury note signed and countersigned by them, respectively; and also similar accounts showing all such notes as may be paid, redeemed and cancelled as the same may be returned, all which accounts shall be preserved in the Treasury Department. And the Treasurer shall account quarterly for all such treasury notes as shall have been countersigned by the Register and delivered to the Treasurer for issue.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to such payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow from time to time such sums of money upon the credit of such notes as the President may deem expedient; provided, that no treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereof.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That said treasury notes shall be transferable, by assignment endorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the notes so assigned.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That said treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all the public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof, and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment on the day when the same shall have been received by such officer.

Section 7. And be it further enated, That every collector of the customs, or receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States who shall receive any treasury note or notes in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such note or notes a receipt, upon the back of each, stating distinctly the date of such payment, and the amount allowed upon such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific entries of all treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from whom received, the number, date and amount of principal and interest allowed on each and every treasury note received in payment, which entries shall be delivered to the Treasury with the treasury note or notes mentioned therein, and if found correct, such officer or agent shall receive credit for the amount as provided in the last section of this act.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries and all others who may be required to receive such treasury notes in behalf of, and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the custody, disposal, cancelling and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States as well as individuals from fraud and loss.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be paid the principal and interest of such treasury notes as may be issued under this act at the time and times when, according to its provisions, the same should be paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at par for the amount of principal and interest due at the time of the purchase on such notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for the purpose is hereby appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That in place of such treasury notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other treasury notes to the same amount may be issued: Provided, That the aggregate sum outstanding, under the authority of this act, shall at no time exceed twenty millions of dollars.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That to defray the expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the treasury notes herein authorized, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: Provided, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for preparing, signing or issuing treasury notes.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a treasury note, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any falsely altered treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody and possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of treasury notes issued, and paid and redeemed, under the provisions of this act, showing the balance outstanding each month.

European News by the Persia.

The steamer Persia arrived at New York on Friday with three days later intelligence from Europe, bringing London dates to the 12th instant.

The monetary crisis in the north of Europe continues unabated. All the palliatives resorted to in Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden have proved unavailing; and, as they consist in nothing else than a transfer of capital from one hand to another, this is only what was to be expected. Switzerland seems now to have been drawn into the vortex. The system of accommodation-bills and commercial insincerity have created the evil, and more accommodation and more insincerity will not remedy it.

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, that the bank reserve of gold and notes had increased to 3,590,000 pounds, produced a favorable impression, especially as it is believed to have been subsequently augmented to nearly four million pounds, and large additions have been made to the stock of gold in the issue department.

The accounts from the English manufacturing districts are not encouraging. Many mills have ceased working, many more are working short time, and the recovery from the present state of depression will probably be slow and unsatisfactory. The Bank of France has announced a further reduction in the rate of discount. The rates hereafter will be 6, 7, and 8 per centum for bills having respectively not to run more than 30, 60, or 90 days.—The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is steadily on the increase; it now amounts to nine millions sterling, and, according to the last return of the bank, the discounts have decreased considerably—to the extent, it is said, of nearly two millions sterling.

A telegram from Hamburg, of the 8th inst., announces that the Discount Bank of the State has commenced operations, its rate being 10 per cent.

The Prussian government has refused to listen to the proposal to suspend the law which prohibits the circulation of foreign bank notes in Prussia.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 29th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says: "The commercial crisis begins to make itself felt here. Several houses have already stopped payment, and among them that of Balden, whose liabilities amount to about a million of roubles. Serious apprehensions are felt for Warsaw, and the houses in relation with Poland."

Active negotiations, says a Paris letter in the *Nord*, are being carried on between the English and French governments for coming to an understanding on the subject of the principalities before the meeting of the conference; and they have already had the result of causing orders to be sent to the English and French commissioners in the principalities to notify to the divans that the powers will not admit the nomination of a foreign prince.

Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 17th November.

Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore on the 4th November, and crossed the Ganges on the 9th, *en route* to Lucknow, with 5,000 men of all arms.

Col. Greathed's column arrived at Cawnpore on the 26th October, and proceeded on the 31st, under command of Brigadier Grant—being reinforced to 5,000 strong, with a large supply of provisions—to Alumbaugh, where he awaits the arrival of the commander-in-chief.

The Dinapore mutineers were driven from a strong position at Binder, near Guttahpore, by a detachment of 500 men under Col. Powell, 53d foot. Two guns captured, but with severe loss. Col. Powell killed.

The contingent at Mahedpore mutinied on the 8th November, and killed two of their officers; but a telegraphic despatch just received states that they were attached by the Mhow field force and routed, with loss of all their guns.

Lucknow is said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents. The force at Alumbaugh, only three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month; heavy fighting with slaughter is said to have occurred.

The column under Brigadier Showers has captured Huigur, Dadree, Minond, and other places southwest of Delhi, securing upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure.

An agent of the Nena Sahib has put himself at the head of the mutineers of the Gwalior contingent, and it is thought probable that he may form a junction with the Dinapore mutineers at Banda, or that he may march direct on Calpie.

A despatch dated Calcutta, October 31, says communications are still difficult, and no certain intelligence from Lucknow of later date than the 21st of October.—On that day food was running short, and it would seem that the gun bullocks were being slaughtered. But relief was approaching.

There is no doubt that the King's (of Delhi) life has been guarantied. He will be sent to Allahabad for conveyance to Calcutta.

Kansas News.

Through the St. Louis papers we received last night news from Lecompton, Kansas, up to the 16th instant. The telegraph has announced the adjournment of the legislature, but the day of adjournment is not mentioned: it probably adjourned on the 17th. Its action may be summed up as follows: The repeal of the law by which the constitutional convention at Lecompton was created; the enactment of a military law, which was vetoed by Acting Governor Stanton and passed over his veto; provision for the submission of the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people on the 4th of January, 1858, approved by Stanton, a law to punish election frauds, also approved.

The constitution will be submitted to the people in three forms: First, constitution with slavery; second, constitution without slavery; third, against the constitution. The day fixed for taking the vote—the 4th of January—is the same as that designated by the Lecompton constitution for holding a State election, when a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of State, auditor of State, State treasurer, members of the legislature, and a member of Congress will be chosen. The latter will be held by the officers designated by the president of the late convention; the others under the territorial authority.

The militia law repeals all the laws on the same subject heretofore enacted. A board of officers is created, consisting of one major general, eight brigadier generals, one adjutant, one inspector, one quartermaster, one commissary and one surgeon general, all elected by the legislature. The governor of the Territory is a member of the board, and nominally commander-in-chief. This board has the whole superintendence of the militia, and a majority of its members can call it out in any emergency, and act independent of the commander-in-chief. The veto of Gov. Stanton offers several objections, the principal one being that the law was in direct conflict with the organic act of the territorial government. Lane was chosen major general.—*Washington Union.*

Fight Between the Free State and Pro-Slavery Men.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—The St. Louis Democrat publishes a Kansas letter this evening, showing an increase in the excitement, with fighting and bloodshed.

On the evening of the 16th instant a battle was fought at Fort Scott between the free State and pro-slavery men, in which five of the latter were killed, including Blake Little, a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Many were wounded on both sides, including twenty-three free State men.

The origin of the difficulty was the appearance of Clarke, the notorious murderer of Barber, two years since, in company with the sheriff's officer, attempting to collect taxes of the free State men, and seizing property in default of payment, making the prosecution under the rebellion law.

Great excitement existed among the Missourians on the border, who had assembled in strong numbers, and more fighting was anticipated.

Washington News.

Washington, Dec. 24.—In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President yesterday sent to that body the correspondence between Count Sartiges and Mr. Marcy relative to the Greytown bombardment.

Mr. Sartiges claimed indemnity to the full amount of losses by French citizens, owing to the destruction of Greytown; but Mr. Marcy, in reply, calmly informed him that the President had not been able to find any ground of right or equity upon which such a reclamation could be sustained; and entered into a long argument to show that he was fortified in this position by the principles of international law. Mr. Sartiges merely responded that he would submit the document to his government, but it does not appear from these documents that there has been any reply.

It is said that at least two-thirds of the members of Congress have gone home to spend their holidays. Of the five hundred thousand dollars of back pay of the members, more than one-fifth of the amount has already been drawn.

Revolution in Mexico.

Later advices from the city of Mexico have been received at New Orleans. Comonfort had become dictator, and dissolved the Congress. The city was in arms. Comonfort's proclamation annuls the present constitution, and convokes a special Congress. The army in several of the States had pronounced in his favor. No open opposition to his measure had taken place.

Acceptance of Governor Walker's Resignation.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst. the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body a mass of public documents with reference to the Territory of Kansas.

The following letter, accepting the resignation of Gov. Walker, is among the papers:—

Department of State,
Washington, December 18, 1857.

Sir:—On Wednesday last I received your communication of the 15th inst., tendering your resignation as governor of Kansas. This resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory, to which, you are well aware, it would be improper for the department to reply. If any officer of the government who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President of the United States should pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriate department criticisms on the policy of the administration, no person knows better than yourself to what consequences this might lead. The department must either cause charges and arguments against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country without contradiction or reply, or it must spend the time which ought to be devoted to the public service in controversies with subordinate officers who may disapprove the President's policy. Whilst duty, therefore, forbids me to enter into a controversial discussion with you on the various topics embraced by your argument, it is proper that I should make a remark upon a single point.

You state that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas. And why this allegation? Simply because the convention of Kansas had, in the exercise of the right belonging to them, decided that they would not submit the whole constitution to the people, and although they had submitted the all-important and dangerous question of slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the minds of the people throughout every State, he had not treated the submission of this momentous question as a mere nullity.

Under these circumstances, it was his imperative duty, and this in strict conformity with previous instructions, to take care that a fair election should be held on this vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner merely because he preferred the submission of the constitution originally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character. He never intended or expressed the opinion that the convention were bound to submit any portion of the constitution to the people, except the question of slavery, much less that that portion of the constitution would be invalid without such a submission.

Had he entertained such an opinion this would have been in opposition to the numerous precedents which have occurred since the adoption of the federal constitution by the different States. The question of slavery was the all absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas with the full confidence of the President to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. With the question whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave State you were not to interfere. You were to secure to the people of Kansas a free and fair election to decide this question for themselves. The President was, therefore, happy to learn from your despatches to this department of the 15th of July last that in all your speeches you refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State.

I am instructed to inform you that your resignation of the office of governor of Kansas has been accepted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, Washington.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

Later from California—The Walker Expedition Captured by Commodore Paulding—Return of Walker to New York.

New York, Dec. 27.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst., and $2,000,000 in specie, arrived here this evening at 10 o'clock.

The filibustering General Walker comes a passenger.

Fort Castillo and four steamers had been captured by Walker, but subsequently Walker and 150 men were captured by Commodore Paulding, of the frigate Wabash. The men were sent in the Saratoga to Norfolk, whilst Walker comes to New York on his parole. The lake and river steamers were handed over to the garrison.

Col. Anderson and fifty Americans still held Fort Castillo and the river San Juan. He had three months' provisions, six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

Captain Engle, of the Wabash, came bearer of dispatches to the government.

The new steamer C. Morgan, seized by Com. Paulding was put in charge of the American consul at Greytown.

There had been heavy rains in California, reviving trade and imparting new vigor to the mining operations. Six hundred Chinese have left for home.

The markets were quiet at San Francisco. Money was in active demand.

A force of only fifty men captured Walker and his army!

Martinez has been elected president of Nicaragua, and was making active preparations for an energetic war on Costa Rica. The latter had sent four hundred men against Col. Anderson.

The revolution in Bolivia has been successful. The Chincha Islands are in the power of Vivanco.

The ship Andalusia, of Baltimore, was ashore in Callao bay, but would be got off.

Church Dedication.—The basement portion of Otterbein Chapel, of the United Brethren in Christ, on the corner of Scott and St. Peter streets, was yesterday solemnly dedicated to regular worship. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner, of Virginia, and bishop of the denomination. The portion dedicated has been completed in advance of the main church edifice. Religious worship will hereafter be regularly held therein, the exercises of which will be conducted in the English language.

An Outrage.

We have been informed that on Sunday, the 13th inst., near Huntsville, in Yadkin County, one of the most brutal and cowardly attempts we have ever known was prepetrated. Dr. Wm. Matthews, it seems, not yet content with having destroyed the peace and happiness of his wife and family, and envolved his friends in innumerable troubles, is bent upon deeds still more deadly and deamon-like. The assassin or murderer is always to be feared and shunned, even when he possesses boldness and courage sufficient to attack his victim upon his guard and prepared for defence, but he is never so dangerous as when he chooses the hour of midnight, or falls upon the object of his hatred at a moment when he is not expected. It appears that Dr. Matthews chose Sunday, when it was to be expected that the male servants would most likely be from home, and his wife perhaps unprotected—to do his work of malice and death upon the mother and innocent children; but happily for them, and to save humanity from a shock the most revolting to nature, Mr. John Flynt, an old man who has been employed to superintend Mrs. Matthews' affairs was present, and although he came armed with two double-barreled shot guns and a revolver, the old gentleman after receiving two discharges of shot upon his person, succeeded in knocking him down with a cane, and finally routing him, sending him flying like a thief or a murderer upon his horse, leaving his hat, driver, buggy and harness behind. It is also stated that another gentleman, who either happened to be present or hearing the alarm came up, received a shot taking effect in his leg.

It may be necessary to state that the Doctor and his wife, owing to his viciousness, cruel treatment, and threats of violence, have been separated by an action at law.

It is thought that he is yet lurking somewhere on the borders of Virginia, and it is to be feared may yet do mischief unless he is arrested and imprisoned.

Western Sentinel.

The Utah Army.

We learn that the war Department yesterday received information by telegraph from Lieutenant General Scott announcing the arrival of despatches from the Utah expedition. The news is very favorable. On the 7th November Colonels Johnson and Smith and the trains had overtaken Col. Alexander and all were marching upon Fort Bridger, which was only sixteen miles distant. The troops were in fine spirits, and there was just enough snow upon the plains to protect the grass from fire. Fort Bridger we believe, is located 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City.—*Union, Dec. 27.*

Good.—Brown heard a good story out west, of an attorney who defended some culprits before a city court, charged with breaking the municipal ordinance against "making unusual noises in the street." The council for the defence went on to declare that the complaint was wholly ridiculous, frivolous and wantonly vexatious, and said in concluding an excited and vehement harangue to the court—"If the children of Israel should sit down on the banks of the Illinois and sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, there would be some trouble in P——, who would get up a prosecution against them, for making unusual noises!"

Theology of French.

An insolvent debtor being questioned by the court, the following dialogue ensued:

Commissioner—What are American curiosities?

Insolvent—Wooden nutmegs, and such things. [Laughter.]

Commissioner—Did you sell them for real spice?

Insolvent—We did. [Continued laughter.]

Commissioner—And did you persuade the Yankees to buy them?

Insolvent—They did not know the difference. We sold them in the cities of the west, Indianapolis and other places. Others sold wooden hams, but we did not. Probably this respectable merchant deceived himself in the supposition that Yankees actually took the wooden nutmegs for real ones. Of course, they were far too 'cute to make any such mistake. They affected to receive them as genuine out of that politeness which is characteristic of American gentlemen. Mr. Wood Levy, in the simplicity of his nature, could not conceive them capable of such dissimulation; but doubtless the fact was that the Yankees knew very well what sort of nutmegs they were buying, and bought them to sell again.

An End of Everything.

Hope, where wilt thou cast thine anchor?
Faith, where wilt thou cast thy nest?
If we cannot trust our banker,
Where is confidence to rest?

Earth below will seem forsaken,
Sky appear a blank above,
When commercial credit's shaken,
Who will dream of woman's love?

The Invisible Pictures.—Nearly every one has heard of pictures that can only be seen in a certain light, and of others so contrived that they can only be seen from a certain direction. But the most magical paintings are those in the National Gallery. They are invisible, except by glimpses, from the opening of the doors until one o'clock in the day. The phenomenon has been variously explained, but while trying, for an hour or two, the other morning, to get a view of the new Veronese, we succeed we had solved the problem. At one o'clock children must go home to dinner; so nursery-maids must depart, and soldiers having no further reason for loitering against the rail, the pictures come into view.

Q. E. D.

Simply Unbearable.—Wiscount Villiams never said a worse thing than this. He declared that the ruins of Big Ben was caused by two of the ancient tribes of Palestine—the Hammer-wrights and Hittites.

Fellow feeling among Foreigners.—Some of our contemporaries are greatly shocked at the severity with which our conquering troops have punished the miscreants who outraged and tortured English women and children. Perhaps they can more easily apprehend the unpleasantness of the punishment than the atrocity of the crime.

The Model Wife in 1857.

She dwells in fair Belgravia's halls,
Sweet Fashion's peerless Queen,
And all her soul, in *fetes* and balls,
Is in her Crinoline.

Her "jupon," like the Nassau globe,
Cremorne did nightly see,
Flaunts its inflated gauzy robe,
Or swirls tempestuously.

And thus expanding more and more,
She fluctuates in her walk,
Subduing Swan and Edgar's corps
With undulating talk.

Her husband's purse is small—but no!
What though her form be slim—
Her jupon still expands,—and oh!
The difference to him!

U. S. Frigate Powhatan, at Sea,
December 15, 1857.

Lat. 35 deg. 10 min. 30 sec. N., long. 60 deg. 26 min. W.

We spoke barque Orleans, from Barcelona, to Boston, out of provisions. All well on board Powhatan. We hope to reach Madeira by Christmas eve. We have had a delightful run so far. Gen. Pierce and lady are very well.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 17th inst., at the M. E. Church by the Rev. J. H. Bobbitt, Mr. CHARLES B. COOK, to Miss MARY L., daughter of the late Doyle O'Hanlon.

In Cumberland county, on the 22d instant, by J. P. McLean, Esq., KING P. HAMMOND, of Chatham county, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Hugh Gilmore, Sr. Also, on the same evening, GEORGE A. McKAY, to Miss MARGARET McDUFFIE, daughter of M. J. Buie, Esq.

DIED.

In New Haven, Connecticut, on the 28th inst., Mr. JUSTUS BRADLEY, aged 86 years.

Mr. Bradley was a good citizen and a christian man, whose death was a loss to *the community in which he lived*, but gain to himself through Jesus Christ. He was the father of Mrs. T. F. Peck and of Messrs. George H. and Charles Bradley, residents of this town.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMmence on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next, Rev. JOHN W. MAJOR, Principal. Mr. Major comes with high testimonials of character from Rev. Dr. Junkin and others as a gentleman, a scholar, and a successful instructor of youth of several years experience.

Dr. Junkin says of him, "He is a gentleman whose scholarship, experience, piety and gentlemanly bearing qualify him for the post. * * * In *every respect*, as a man, *preacher*, a *teacher*, and a citizen, I think he is worthy of your confidence."

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